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Monumental Tower,

IN HONOR OF SIR JOHN BARROW, BART

On the Head Hill, ULVERSTON

MEMOIR

OF

SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.,

AND

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BARROW MONUMENT,

ERECTED ON THE

HILL OF HOAD, ULVERSTON,

In the neighbourhood of his Birth-place.

A. D. 1850.

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Professor Norris
With Mrs Barrow's
Respects.

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PREFACE.

Among the visitors to the "Barrow Monument," there are doubtless many who will wish to carry away with them some record concerning it. These few leaves have been put together chiefly with that object, but partly with the view of applying any profits that may arise from the sale of the pamphlet, to keeping the Tower in repair, for which purpose, and for remunerating an attendant, a charge of 2d. is made, by order of the Committee, for all persons entering the Building, a charge, which, as the Tower has been built at a large cost, and by private subscription, it is hoped will not be considered otherwise than reasonable; and that each person, who may visit the Monument, will feel a pleasure in thus helping to contribute to its preservation, the building being an object of universal admiration, and a great ornament to Ulverston, and its surrounding neighbourhood.

The following pages will be found to contain a brief memoir of Sir John Barrow, the greater part of which appeared in the *Times*, written by Sir

George Staunton, his long tried faithful friend; together with a description of the Tower, written by Mr. Trimen, the able Architect, upon whose design, which is remarkable for its taste and elegance, the Tower was erected; and an account of the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone. A List of the Subscribers is also added, in which will be seen the names of many great and good men, who readily joined in paying their tribute of respect to the memory of one who was well known in public life, and in the walks of science and literature, and who, in private life, was esteemed by all. It would have contained the names of many more of the honorable of the land, of many of our most distinguished Statesmen, but Sir John Barrow outlived nearly all the friends of his youth and manhood. His contemporaries had nearly all passed away before him. Of those friends, however, that remain, his family have the gratification of finding but few whose names are not included among the Subscribers.

There probably will not be found in the United Kingdom a more striking private monument than that which stands upon the Hill of Hoad, erected by private friends, although it may now fairly claim the title of one of the Public Monuments of our Country, and as such let us earnestly hope that the

Public, and particularly the Inhabitants of Ulverston, will, as far as lies in their power, protect it from injury, which the idle, thoughtless, or mischievous are ever ready to commit, even in these days of advanced education.

The site was selected by Captain Washington, R. N., and approved by Sir Francis Beaufort, the Hydrographer of the Admiralty, as also by the Trinity House; and the Trustees of the Town Lands, and Mr. Postlethwaite, (the Lessee,) gave their willing consent,—the latter gentleman allowing free access to the Tower at all times, and obligingly taking it under his own charge.

It is worthy of remark, and may serve as a caution to others, that the last stone of the Tower had scarcely been fixed, and the scaffolding removed, (on 3rd January, 1851,) when singular to say, it was unfortunately struck by lightning. Directions had been given by the Committee two months previous for fitting one of Sir William Snow Harris's Lightning Conductors, but the order had not been carried out, and at that time of the year no one thought there was much risk. It however proved otherwise, and on the 30th of the month, just three weeks after, a violent storm passed over, and the electric fluid struck the cupola, throwing off

nine huge stones of 3 cwt. each, five of which fell inside, and four outside the Tower. The stones which fell inside, broke five out of the six iron girders, and a great portion of the steps which wind inside to the top, whilst those which fell outside the Tower, hit the buttress and completely smashed the parts upon which they fell. To guard against similar misfortune, temporary conductors ought to be placed, as the building of a tower proceeds.

This unforseen event rendered it necessary to re-erect the scaffolding and repair the cupola, to the corner stone, which cost the additional sum of £136. the chief part being immediately subscribed by the family. Since the lightning conductor has been fixed no damage has happened, though the lightning has been seen to play around the Tower, which it will frequently do, as the Tower stands on an eminence, at the very entrance as it were of the mountain range of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and the first salient point from the southward and westward. With Sir William Snow Harris's admirable conductors, little fear it is hoped need now be felt for the security of the Tower, which is fitted with one of these simple contrivances, the general introduction of which into the Royal Navy, Sir John Barrow at all times most strongly advocated.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who formed the Committee for the Barrow Testimonial, viz :—

Sir G. Thos. Staunton, Bart., M. P., Chairman.
Rear Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K. C. B.
Captain Washington, R. N.
Captain Wood, R. M.
Sir George Barrow, Bart.
Captain Denham, R. N.
John Barrow, Esq., F. R. S.

At Ulverston—The Rev. R. Gwillym, Dr. Gilpin, Mr. Remington, and Mr. Sunderland, together with several other Gentlemen kindly formed a Local Committee.

Commander Becher, R. N., of the Hydrographical Department of the Admiralty, acted as Honorary Secretary, and, attributable in a great measure to his unceasing exertions and skilful management, the work was brought to a successful termination, and the intentions of the Subscribers satisfactorily carried out.

Subscriptions were obligingly received by Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Cocks and Biddulph,—and by Messrs. Petty and Postlethwaite, of Ulverston.

J. B.

June 19*th*, 1852.

MEMOIR

OF

SIR JOHN BARROW, BART., F.R.S., L.L.D.

Late Secretary of the Admiralty.

&c. &c. &c.

The name of the late Sir John Barrow will occupy an honorable place in the list of those highly gifted individuals of whom England is justly proud, and who, by their original genius and energetic minds, have, in their different walks of life, rendered eminent services to their country. The friends of his childhood and youth did not provide him with more than the ordinary means of instruction, but he seized on those means with avidity and industry, and it was his self-education that mainly conferred on him those powers which, when the day of trial arrived, he turned to so good an account.

About the time that Mr. Barrow arrived at the period of manhood he was fortunate in obtaining, through the interest of a friend, (the late Sir George

Staunton, Bart.) a place in the first British Embassy to China. He was thus enabled to put his foot on the first step of the ladder of ambition; but every subsequent step of his advancement in his distinguished career may be fairly said to have been achieved by himself. His talent and his zeal for the public service, when once known and placed in a fair field for action, could hardly fail of being appreciated and duly fostered by those distinguished statesmen under whom he successively served.

It so happened, that the chiefs of the British Mission to China in 1792, the Earl of Macartney, and the late Sir George Staunton, were, in some respects, not so happily provided with active and talented associates as might have been wished; but in Mr. Alexander, the draughtsman of the embassy, they were fortunate in possessing a very able and diligent artist; and Mr. Barrow, from his various talents, and the zeal and alacrity with which he applied himself to every department of the service, although his own was only a subordinate one, was a host in himself. The authentic account of the embassy, published by the late Sir George Staunton, records many of Mr. Barrow's valuable contributions to literature and science connected with China. This work, therefore, together with his own subsequen tly

published supplemental volume of travels, is ample evidence how well his time had been employed. Had no unpropitious political events occurred to prevent the views and plans of the mission being carried out, it is not too much to say that the able and ingenious men who were employed in it would most probably have effected, by peaceful means, all those improvements in the terms of our intercourse with China which, some 50 years after, have cost us such a painful expenditure of blood and treasure. It was not to be expected that any person of mature age could within the space of a few months overcome all the practical difficulties of such a language as the Chinese; but Mr. Barrow had already begun to converse in it, and he had acquired a complete knowledge of its theory. His papers on this subject in the *Quarterly Review* contain probably the best and most popular account of that singular language and character which was ever presented to the British public.

Although Mr. Barrow ceased to be personally connected with our affairs in China after the return of the embassy in 1794, he always continued to take a lively interest in the varying circumstances of our relations with that empire. On the occasion of the second embassy under Lord Amherst, in 1816, he

was of course consulted by the ruling powers; but, unfortunately, although his advice was asked, it was not taken; and in consequence of the injudicious rejection of the proposal which his prophetic sagacity had suggested for getting rid of the vexatious question of the Chinese ceremony, Lord Amherst and his colleagues were compelled to abandon the personal reception of the mission for the sake of preserving the honour and real interests of the English in China, which would have been essentially damaged by the acceptance of the terms upon which it was offered. Mr. Barrow was likewise consulted, and we believe more fairly and confidentially, on the occasion of our recent conflict with China, which it is to be hoped, has secured our future peace with that country.

Lord Macartney was naturally anxious to secure the aid of such a man as Mr. Barrow in his next public service, his important and delicate mission to settle the Government of our newly acquired colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Barrow was entrusted with our first communication with the Caffre tribes, and it would have been well for the public interests if the spirit, judgment, and humanity which he then displayed had more uniformly governed our subsequent transactions with that remarkable race.

The two volumes of his History of the Colony, and the unrivalled map with which they are illustrated, made the public at once fully acquainted with the extent, capacities, and resources of that important, but till then little understood acquisition of the British Crown.

There is little doubt that it was the perusal of this valuable work which mainly decided Lord Melville to accept of Lord Macartney's recommendation of a perfect stranger to him, as Mr. Barrow then was, as his second secretary of the Admiralty. It is not our purpose to enter here into the merits of Mr. Barrow's subsequent career for 40 years at the Admiralty. It would be in fact, nothing less than the history of the civil administration of our navy for the same period. Suffice it to say, that he enjoyed the uniform esteem and confidence of the eleven chief Lords who successively presided at the Admiralty Board during that period, and more especially of William IV., while Lord High Admiral, who honored him with tokens of his sincere personal regard. Mr. Barrow received the honour of the baronetcy during the short Administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1835; and strong as party feeling ran at that time, not a voice was heard in disapproval of this exercise of the Royal prerogative.

The following was the letter he received from Sir Robert Peel communicating the information, and subjoined to it is an extract of a letter from the King, and also one of congratulation from Sir George Cockburn, who was many years first Sea Lord of the Admiralty:—

"Whitehall Gardens, Feb. 1, 1835.

"My dear Sir,

"I have had the great satisfaction of proposing to the King to confer upon you the distinction of a baronet, and of receiving from his Majesty the most cordial approbation of my proposal.

"The value of such a distinction depends mainly upon the grounds on which it is offered, and I cannot help flattering myself that an unsolicited, and probably unexpected, honour conferred upon you by the King, on the double ground of eminence in the pursuits of science and literature, and of long, most able, and most faithful public service, will have, in the eyes of yourself, your family, and your posterity, a value which never can attach to much higher, when unmerited, distinctions.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,

"Most faithfully yours,

(Signed) "Robert Peel."

[*Extract of a letter from William IV.*]

"No one can admit more strongly than does his Majesty the claims, literary, scientific, and official, which are united in the person of his highly esteemed friend Mr. Barrow.

(Signed) "WILLIAM R."

[*Extract of a letter from Admiral, The Rt. Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.*]

(Private.)

"Admiral's House, Bermuda,
"21st May, 1835.

"My dear Sir John,

"This being the first time I have so addressed you, I must begin my letter by offering you my very sincere congratulations on your having received this so well-merited mark of distinction, and requesting you to believe how cordially I hope that you may long, very long, enjoy this honour, which has seldom, or never been more fully earned by so long-continued and valuable services to the state, and which consequently must have given universal satisfaction not only to your friends, but to the public at large."

"G. COCKBURN."

Sir John Barrow no doubt held strong opinions on the various national questions upon which the great political parties in this country are divided,—as who does not who has a heart devoted to his country, and a head capable of serving it! But he never suffered any party feeling or bias to interfere with the zealous discharge of his public and official duty; and it so happened, that the most remarkable and active period of his public service at the Admiralty was that during which he was occupied in carrying out those important changes, which have so much improved and simplified the system of the civil administration of the Navy, and which were introduced by Sir James Graham, under a Whig Administration.

Sir John Barrow retired from public life in 1845 in consideration of his advanced years, although he was still in vigorous possession of all the mental and bodily powers required for the due discharge of the functions of his office. In the course of the succeeding three years his vital energies became gradually somewhat weaker, but he seemed on the whole so hearty and so fully in the enjoyment of his faculties, that his friends and relatives entertained no apprehension that his end was so near. The anxiety arising from the death of his lamented son-

in-law, Lt. Col. Batty, very probably hastened the termination of his life. He expired suddenly, and without suffering, at his residence in London, (7, New Street, Spring Gardens,) on the 23rd November, 1848, in the 85th year of his age.

Among the many letters Sir John Barrow received on his retirement from Office, was the following from Sir Robert Peel:—

"Whitehall, January 10th, 1845.

"My dear Sir,

"I cannot allow you to retire from the public service without conveying to you my high sense of the services which you have rendered to the public during a long and honourable career, and expressing my cordial wishes that you may long enjoy, in a private station, health and happiness.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,

"with sincere regard,

"Most faithfully yours,

"ROBERT PEEL."

"Sir John Barrow, Bart."

Sir John Barrow lived to have the gratification of seeing his sons enjoying honourable distinction in the public service; the elder, now Sir George Bar-

row, in the Colonial Office, and the next, Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty. The latter has been favourably distinguished by having been employed by Sir George Cockburn, to arrange and bring out the existing Regulations and Instructions for the government of the Naval Service, a very laborious as well as important undertaking, his able performance of which procured for him the marked approbation of the Board, as specially recorded in an official minute; and is now at the head of a very important department—the charge of the Records of the Admiralty; he is also well known to the public by his talents as an author. He has given to us some pleasing accounts of his travels abroad; and his antiquarian researches at home have brought to light many curious particulars relative to some of our celebrated naval worthies. His third son, Commander William Barrow, of the Royal Navy, a very promising young Officer, died about ten years ago.

After having served three years on the East India Station, in the command of Her Majesty's Sloop *Rose*, and while zealously engaged in the discharge of his duties in the Straits of Malacca, his health unfortunately failed him, and having consequently been invalided at the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage home, he died there in February, 1838, in

the 28th year of his age. His youngest son, is British Vice-Consul at Caen.

Sir John Barrow had the moral courage to publish, during his lifetime, his own biography, and he modestly states his motives in the following words: —"To trace my progress through the vicissitudes of a life extended beyond the general period of human existence, and, by the mercy of God, without any painful suffering from accident or disease, has been my object, more with a view of benefitting my children and theirs, by the example it holds forth of industrious habits, than with any other."— We are sure the public have been thankful to him, for this interesting addition to his already numerous publications, and will wish that other eminent men, whose career has been similarly distinguished, and similarly worthy of imitation, may follow his example.

We have said nothing yet of his various other works, whether published in his own name, or anonymously inserted in various Reviews, chiefly the *Quarterly;* because they are already well known to the public, and speak for themselves. During a long series of years, whenever an article illustrative of science or enterprise appeared in the *Quarterly*, the public at once recognised the hand from which

it proceeded, and valued it accordingly. He had, indeed, not only a remarkable facility in composition, but, what was of still more importance, that of detecting, sifting, arranging, and applying all those dispersed and often obscure materials which were essential to the elucidation of his subject, but, which, however important in themselves, had been, in their crude state, almost unknown and valueless. He was, however, surprised, when his publisher, Mr. Murray, presented him with ten portly and handsomely-bound volumes, containing the Essays of his own composition, selected from the *Quarterly*, and comprising at least one-fourth part of that periodical, as it then existed.

It is impossible, even in this brief Memoir, to pass over altogether without notice one remarkable feature of Sir John Barrow's official life,—his advocacy and promotion of the several Polar Expeditions. Although it is absurd to impute the direct responsibility for these expeditions to any other quarter than the several Administrations during which they were undertaken, there can be no question but that these enterprises originated in Sir John Barrow's able and zealous exhibition, to our Naval Authorities, of the several facts and arguments upon which they might best be justified and prosecuted as national objects.

The prevailing anxiety respecting the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions, throws at this moment somewhat of a gloom on this subject; but it ought to be remembered that, up to the present period, our successive Polar Voyages have, without exception, given occupation to the energies and gallantry of British seamen, and have extended the realms of magnetic and general science, at an expense of lives and money quite insignificant, compared with the ordinary dangers and casualties of such expeditions, and that it must be a very narrow spirit and view of the subject which can raise the cry of "Cui bono," and counsel us to relinquish the honor and perils of such enterprises to Russia, and the United States of America!

We cannot close this brief Memoir of Sir John Barrow more appropriately than by the following pleasing extract, abridged from the account of his decease in the *Ulverston Advertiser*, a provincial journal, published in his native district in Lancashire:—

....."Sir John never forgot the spot that gave him birth. By his will, the annual subscription which he had been in the habit of contributing for a long series of years to the support of the school in which he was educated, is to be continued.

"His memory will long survive, and his example be held up for imitation by all who derive their birth or education from the same locality. The name of *Sir John Barrow* is a household word amongst us; although he who bore it is departed, his memory still lingers lovingly about our hearths, and will continue to be cherished by our children's children, through many a generation.

"Sir John Barrow's funeral was entirely private, and attended only by his three sons and grandson, and his old friends, Sir George Staunton, Bart., Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., and the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, his former colleague and near connection through the marriage of the present Sir George Barrow, to a sister of Mrs. Croker. The day of the interment was observed at Ulverston by the tolling of the bells of the old church; and a blue ensign, half-pole high, waved over the cottage in which he was born!"

He was buried in London, in a grave next to that of his son-in-law, Lt. Colonel Batty, in a piece of ground at Camden Town, belonging to the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields. A marble obelisk marks the spot.

The grandson mentioned is the eldest son of the late Lt. Col. Batty, a young man of great acquirements.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that Sir John Barrow retained all his faculties to the last, that in point of fact, although in the 85th year of his age, he was preparing for the press a supplemental chapter for his Autobiography, giving an account of the several Presidents of the Royal Society, during the long period that he was a Fellow of that body, and of some of the Principal Members of the Club, where he was a constant attendant from the time of Sir Joseph Banks, and in which he always took the greatest delight. This supplemental chapter which he had very nearly completed for publication, has been printed by his sons, and shows the extraordinary vigour of his mind at a period of life, which it is the lot of few to attain.

Extract from the Autobiography of Sir John Barrow.

"In the extreme northern part of North Lancashire is the market-town of Ulverstone, and not far from it the obscure village of Dragleybeck, in which a small cottage gave me birth on the 19th June, 1764; being the only child of Roger and Mary Barrow. The said cottage had been in my mother's family nearly two hundred years, and had descended to her aunt, who lived in it to the age of eighty,

and in it my mother died at the advanced age of ninety.

"To the cottage were attached three or four fields, sufficient for the keep of as many cows, which supplied our family with milk and butter, besides reserving a portion of land for a crop of oats. There was also a paddock behind the cottage, called the hemp-land, expressive of the use to which it had at one time been applied, but now converted to the cultivation of potatoes, peas, beans, and other culinary vegetables; which, with the grain, fell to the labour of my father, who, with several brothers, the sons of an extensive farmer, was brought up to that business in the neighbourhood of the Lakes; and three or four of the sons held large farms under the Devonshire family—Cavendish and Burlington.

"At the bottom of the hemp-land, runs the beck or brook, a clear stream that gives the name to the village, and abounds with trout.

"Contiguous to the cottage was also a small flower garden, which, in due time, fell to my share; that is, while yet a young boy I had full charge of keeping up a supply of the ordinary flowers of the season. I did more; I planted a number of trees of different kinds, which grew well, but long after I left home, I understood that many of them had

been destroyed by the turning of a road. One of them, however, it appears, has survived, which must be now from seventy to seventy-five years old; and the mention of it kindles in my bosom a spark of gratitude, which an imputation of vanity will not allow me to suppress. The following extract of a letter, received in 1844, from an aged female cousin, will tell the incident better than I can. My correspondent says,—"Mr. Gilpin" (who is an able and accomplished gentleman residing in Ulverstone,) "called to say he was come to take a glass of wine with us, to drink your health in honour; for that day it was your eightieth birthday, and he was sure there was not one gentleman at your age, to be found so clever and active as yourself; he was sure you were like one of fifty; he told us that he and Mr. Braddyll were going to put a colour or flag into the *rowan-tree* that you planted when a boy, which is a fine tree full of red berries, and hoped we would go down to see it. We went down to see it; and I assure you, sir, they had put a dashing flag brought from the Priory. I asked the girls at the cottage if one of them was married. She said—No; Mr. Braddyll and Dr. Gilpin had put it up, it being Sir John Barrow's birthday, and had treated them all, that they might drink your health. That evening

Mr. Gilpin had a party of gentlemen to supper, in honour. There is a new wall round the cottage, but the tree was not moved from its place, and the colour hung gracefully from it. There was one lady was glad she had lived to see it,—that was Mrs. Harrison; she was Miss Betsey Briggs, sister to your old friend. The flag was brought by Mr. Sunderland from the capture of Acre. I am sure that all in Ulverstone must feel the greatest respect for you, for the lane to the cottage was, during the day, the general walk to look at the flag, and to wish health and long life to Sir John Barrow."

"I was sensibly affected with this mark of a kindly feeling towards one who, from circumstances, had not visited his native place for more than fifty years. All my old schoolfellows had long ago departed this life. My little property has equally, long since, been disposed of. The younger and surviving branches of the family never knew me, and all that keeps up the recollection of the townspeople are a few charities, with which my name, and those of my family here, are associated; and of which there is one in particular I have reason to be proud of—the establishment of a Sunday-school. Just after leaving school, in a conversation with a young friend, we lamented that there was no such

thing as a Sunday-school, for the benefit of poor children, and I suggested that we should propose one—but how? There was no newspaper—not even a printing-press. We, however, drew up a plan, and I undertook to stick it up on the market-cross, the night before market-day. We saw that it excited great attention; it was talked of; a person offered himself to undertake it; and it succeeded so well, that to the Ulverstone Sunday-school I and some of my family are at this time annual subscribers.

"My native town of Ulverstone is now, and has long been, in a flourshing state. Situated on the shore of Morecambe Bay, with which it communicates by a canal, the trade in copper and iron ores, and various products of the neighbouring hills, is very considerable. Its proximity to the waters of Windermere, Coniston, and others of Cumberland and Westmoreland, has made it the key, or head-quarters, to those highly picturesque lakes. It can now boast of more than one public library, of several printing-presses, of literary and religious societies, and of a good grammar-school, besides others which are called National Schools. It has a daily mail-coach over the sands to Lancaster, and another three times a week to Whitehaven. It is lighted

with gas, has an abundant supply of good spring water, and a clear stream has been conducted through the town. Had Mr. West, an intelligent Catholic Priest, who resided here, and wrote the history of Furness, been now alive, he might with justice have styled Ulverstone, as he did in that work, "the London of Furness." He might also have spoken with great truth of the salubrity of the air, and the health and longevity of its inhabitants; my good mother and her aunt were striking examples of it.

"I could not forego this opportunity afforded me of saying a word in favour of my native place, where my earliest, and I believe my happiest, days were passed."

Description of the Monumental Tower, on the Hoad Hill, Ulverston.

The plan of the Tower, known as the Barrow Tower, is circular, with a spreading base, the general form being similar to that of the Eddystone; the lantern however in this case, is of the same material as the general structure, and forms a consistent architectural feature.

The structure is based on the solid limestone rock, of which the Hoad Hill is composed, and which was found immediately under the turf at the summit.

The ring immediately above the surface is 150 feet in circuit, being wrought in stone, and forming a set off or base, two feet in width, from which the surrounding panorama, one of the most beautiful in England, may be contemplated in all directions.

The thickness of the wall, at the surface, is twelve feet six inches, intersected with a dry chamber five feet at the base. The wall diminishes in thickness from twelve feet six inches, to two feet at the cornice, which is formed of massive wrought limestone.

The whole of the lantern and dome, is formed of the same material, being wrought within and without.

The steps of the door, and window jambs, the several rings of set offs, are all in the durable wrought limestone of the neighbourhood. The general walling is in the same stone, and hammered to a sufficiently correct form. The lime of the mortar is from the same material, and set so hard, that, as the whole is compactly built (every stone being completely bedded in the mortar, and every joint

completely flushed or filled,) in a short time the walls, it is expected, will form one thickness, of a most strong and lasting character.

Probably no stone and mortar with which we are acquainted, is better calculated to resist all influences of weather, than that of Furness, and this monument we trust bids fair to stand as lasting a record, as any in the island, of an event of the age.

The interior is approached from due south, by a wide flight of steps, on the right of which, will be observed, the "First Stone" with its inscription, and over the entrance door is cut in bold relief, the words :—

IN HONOUR OF
SIR JOHN BARROW, BART.
ERECTED A. D. 1850.

The saloon, or principal floor, is elevated about seven feet from the summit of the hill, thus furnishing a basement beneath.

This apartment is eighteen feet nine inches in diameter, having deeply recessed windows to the cardinal points, the view from each of which can be scarcely equalled, either for sublimity, or variety of beauty. A stove and range are formed in the recess of the west window.

The lantern is gained by a solid flight of stone stairs, protected by an ornamental iron balustrade, cast on the spot from the valuable ore procured from the base of Hoad. The pattern is of the fifteenth century, each exhibiting the initials J. B.

Iron girders form the skeletons of the several floors (so that the whole may be fireproof,) and the visitor, while winding the surface of the interior of the cone, is cheered by an occasional peep from the several windows with which the sides are pierced, and reminded of the reward of the beautiful prospect that awaits him at the summit.

The interior of the lantern is nine feet four inches in diameter, and perforated with eight circular openings: the same number of pilasters support the entablature and dome; around the interior are graven the words *Soli Deo Gloria.*

A flag-staff of due proportions is fixed from the lantern, from which the flag of the nation, (a line-of-battle ship's Union Jack, presented by the Lords of the Admiralty, as a mark of their respect to the memory of Sir John Barrow,)—wafted by his native mountain breezes, will announce to generations yet unborn, that the day of the birth of true greatness excites a nation's joy, while that of his death is felt with a nation's regret; and the

tower beneath will, it is to be hoped, stand as a monument of the events of a life passed in the service of his country, and extending over every hemisphere, honoured and appreciated by all classes of his fellows.

Ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the Barrow Tower, on the 15th May, 1850.

[*Extracted from the "Nautical Magazine," and "Ulverston Advertiser."*]

The little town of Ulverston, at the head of Morecambe Bay, Lancashire, has been "awakened from its propriety," and more than ordinarily busy of late, in doing honour to the memory of one of its sons. We have occasionally alluded to the intention of the friends of the late Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir John Barrow, to erect a tower at Ulverston, the place of his birth; and the ceremony of laying the first stone of it, on the elevated summit of Hoad Hill, took place on the 15th of May. The Barrow Tower, for the expenses of which, upwards of £1000. have been raised by his friends in a few short months, (so good was the cause which it advocated,) was then commenced under the most propitious circumstances

of weather, and the most favourable auspices of some thousands of persons, who assembled from adjacent and distant parts, to do honour, to the occasion. We find the following recorded in the *Ulverston Advertiser* of the next day, May 16th. 'In the pages of the *Nautical Magazine* this little history will meet the eye of many, both at home and abroad, who will peruse it with deep interest, and for our own part, we acknowledge the gratification we derive in preserving it, not only from our admiration of the subject of it; but, also from a lively remembrance of the interest which Sir John Barrow always took in the attempts to be useful to our brother seamen, by improving their charts, and giving them useful and valuable information, by establishing and maintaining under every privation and difficulty, the success of the *Nautical Magazine*.'

At an early hour the bells of St. Mary's Church sent forth glad peals, and the Ulverston brass band gave inspiriting and joyous strains from the market-place, arousing the people to the coming events of the day. The Town Bank School, associated as it ever must be with the early life of the distinguished individual, whose memory to future ages was about to be perpetuated, presented a gay appearance; wreathed in evergreens, with the proud Flag of

England waving over its roof, and streamers floating in the breeze, stretching from the belfry to the eminence in the field adjoining, appeared glorying, as it were, in the once humble scholar it had sent forth upon the world to gather, in the paths of industry and science, reputation and renown. At the foot of the bank, a triumphal arch, decorated with evergreens and flags had been erected, displaying the trite motto

"Be his the palm that merits it."

over which was placed the Arms of the Barrow Family. Within a few yards, but of smaller dimensions, another was placed over the gateway of the Occupation Road, leading to Hoad, bearing the motto,

"Virtue survives the grave."

Flags also were seen flying on the site of the monument,—on the steeple of St. Mary's Church,—on the vessels in the port—and upon the straw-roofed cot in which the late Baronet first saw the light of a world in which he was destined to enact so distinguished a part. Indeed, the streets appeared one continuous display of Flags, Banners, and Mottoes,

evincing clearly and indisputably, that a great amount of taste and industry had been bestowed upon them by the fair damsels of Ulverston.

The town, indeed, as early as eight o'clock, presented, altogether, an animated appearance; some hundreds of the inhabitants might then be seen congregated in groups in every quarter; and which, as the day advanced, were swelled by hundreds more, who flocked in from the surrounding neighbourhood, to wait the formation of the procession.

It began to move about one o'clock, under the direction of Sergeant Major Bates, (W.) of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry Cavalry, in the following order:—

Superintendent Davidson, and the
Members of the Ulverston Constabulary.
The Ulverston Brass Band.
The Pensioners Naval and Military.
The Members of the various Friendly Societies
of the Town, with the Flags, Banners, and
Emblems of the different Orders, arranged according
to seniority, viz:
The Union Friendly Society.
The Morecambe Lodge of the Independent
Order of Odd-fellows.

The Lightburne Star Lodge (branch) of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows.
The Furness Star Lodge of the Grand United Order of Odd-fellows.
The Friendship, Love and Truth, Lodge, (branch) of the Grand United Order of Odd-fellows.
The Band of the Messrs. Salmon.
The Scholars of the Public Schools, arranged also according to seniority, headed by their Masters and Teachers, as follows;
The Town Bank Scholars, (day.)
The Town Bank Scholars, (Sunday.)
The National Scholars, (day.)
The National Scholars, (Sunday.)
The Wesleyan Scholars, (Sunday.)
The Independent Chapel Scholars, (Sunday.)
The Roman Catholic Scholars, (day and Sunday.)
The Ulverston Union Workhouse Scholars.
The Regimental Band of the 52nd Regiment of Light Infantry.
Sir George Barrow, and two Sons,
Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty,
Major Davis, (of the 52nd.)
accompanied by the Committee and Subscribers,
Mr. Trimen, the Architect.
Mr. Smith, Contractor for the Works.

Messrs. Brocklebank, the Builders, bearing
Trowel and Level.
The Clergy, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of the
Town and neighbourhood.

In this order the procession began to move about one o'clock, proceeding from the Market-place, through King-street, up Southergate, by the Town Bank School, where it halted, whilst some verses written for the occasion, by Miss Agnes Strickland, (a lively incentive to the scholars to act well the part allotted them) were sung by the children of the Infant School.

The procession now proceeded to the site of the Monument where it arrived about two. A Booth was erected which was filled with Ladies. Having taken ground under the direction of Mr. Bates, and so placed as to give a clear and uninterrupted area round the base of the Monument, and the police, assisted by the members of the Friendly Societies appointed to keep the same from being infringed upon,—the ceremony commenced by the children singing a Hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. John Stanyan Bigg, and set to music by Mr. R. Daniel, organist of the parish church. Respecting this beautiful Hymn we may mention here, that it

had been the intention of the Committee in London, to request the late lamented Poet Laureate, Wordsworth, to furnish a composition of a similar character, but his unexpected illness and death prevented the accomplishment of the task.

Mr. Smith, the Builder, in a brief address, presented a beautifully wrought silver trowel, with ivory handle, to Sir George Barrow, together with a bottle containing the several current coins of the realm, viz:—Half-farthing, Farthing, Half-penny, Penny, Fourpenny, Sixpenny, Shilling, Florin, Half-a-Crown Crown, Half-a-Sovereign, and Sovereign.—Also a copy of the *Ulverston Advertiser;* which having been deposited, by the eldest son of Sir George Barrow, in the cavity prepared for its reception,—

Sir George Barrow said,—The bottle now placed in that cavity contains the current coin of the realm so that after many hundred of years, should it be opened, it will be discovered in what reign this monument was erected. I will now proceed to lay the foundation stone, (which he then did, assisted by his brother, Mr. Barrow, amid the loud cheering of the assembled multitude.)

The stone with the following inscription having been lowered, received several strokes from the mallet, (one prepared for the occasion, wrought in ma-

hogany,) and Sir George Barrow declared the stone properly laid.

ON THE 15TH MAY, A.D., 1850,
IN THE 13TH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA,
SIR GEORGE BARROW, BART.,
AND JOHN BARROW, ESQ., F. R. S.
DEPOSITED THIS STONE TO RECORD THE
COMMENCEMENT OF THE
TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR JOHN BARROW. BART.
ANDREW TRIMEN, ARCHITECT.

Three times three cheers were then called for, which were given in a most enthusiastic manner.

Sir George Barrow then said,—My esteemed friends, I had almost said my fellow townsmen, from the hearty reception I have met with. This is a memorable day for Ulverston; I am here, not to assist in raising a family monument only, though I hope that in the duty I am performing, I am obeying one of God's commandments, the first, with promise, in honoring my Father; but I am here on the part of those noblemen and gentlemen of England, who are subscribers to the monument, to lay the foundation of a testimonial, to record the high sense they entertain of the public worth of your revered townsman and my beloved parent. It is with just

pride and real gratitude that I find myself called upon to take so prominent a part in this interesting ceremony, and the more so, as I am assured that you are content that the immediate descendant of your honored townsman should hold that position which might have been conferred on some eminent person. I rejoice to think that the departed worth of one who was born at Ulverston, will now be brought home to your daily memories, by the erection of this memorial, and I fervently trust that it may continue for ages an ornament to this beautiful district, a place of resort for its inhabitants, and for strangers, where many a tribute of respect will be paid; a beacon for the shipping of the bay, and an encouraging token for the guidance of the rising generation in the paths which lead to honor and renown. My kind friend and your excellent pastor will pray for a blessing on this undertaking, but I will offer one petition to the Author of all good, in which I am sure you will all join.

"O Lord prosper thou our work upon us,
Prosper thou our handy work."

The Rev. R. Gwillym made prayer as follows:—

"O Lord God Almighty, the Creator, Pre-

server, and Upholder of all things, both in Heaven, and in Earth, without whose blessing and protection nothing is strong, nothing can prosper, look down, we beseech Thee, with Thy favour on the work we are here assembled to undertake. In no spirit of vain boasting do we lay the foundation stone of this memorial, in no feeling of pride or presumption shall we proceed with the superstructure. We desire by it to perpetuate the name of one, to whom Thou wast pleased to grant a long and prosperous life, and whom by Thy grace Thou didst enable to do his duty faithfully and energetically amidst the varied and eventful scenes, through which he passed. We freely confess, we can neither think, nor do anything, that is rightful without Thee—to Thee, therefore, do we give all the praise of any worthy actions, which Thy servant performed: we bless Thee, for so ordering his steps that he was permitted to exhibit an example worthy of imitation in the fidelity and diligence, sincerity and devotion, with which he discharged his duty to his Sovereign and Country, during many years of active and arduous public service, in various climes, and under trying circumstances. Grant that the honourable name which by Thy blessing he acquired, by the same blessing

may prove the means of inciting others to pursue a like beneficial career.

"More especially we commend to Thy favor and benediction the young persons here present, let Thy fatherly hand ever be over them, let Thy Holy Spirit ever be with them, and so lead them in the knowledge and obedience of Thy Word, that they may adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things, and be useful members of the community, to which they belong. Let this be no empty ceremonial, rather let it speak to them a stirring lesson, inculcating the duties of their respective conditions, and inspiring them with an earnest desire to perform all that is due from them. While they look on the scene before them, teach them in humble dependence on Thee, and with devout prayers for Thy aid, to resolve that they will lead no idle, and unprofitable life, but will seek Thy honour and glory above all things, and strive to deserve well of men, by devoting the best energies of their minds and bodies to promote the general good.

"Implant in their hearts, we entreat Thee, such principles of sound morality and pure religion that they may become loyal and dutiful subjects of our beloved Queen, true lovers of their country, and above all, faithful and obedient servants of the Lord Jesus Christ.

"Finally, we implore the continuance of those manifold and great blessings, both temporal and spiritual, which thou hast bestowed on the Land of our Birth. Let Thine Almighty arm be extended over us for our protection. Let Thy wisdom guide and defend Our Gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria; direct and prosper the counsels and endeavours of those who are put in authority under her, that in all things they may seek to promote Thy glory, and the welfare of mankind; let justice and holiness, let peace and love, with all the virtues which adorn the Christian profession, flourish and abound among us now and evermore. May all orders and degrees of men in their vocation and ministry truly and godly serve Thee, and unite in constant supplication for the help and direction of Thy Holy Spirit, and in praising Thee for Thy great and undeserved mercies towards us.

"Accept we beseech Thee, O Heavenly Father, these our imperfect prayers and intercessions, for the sake of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, in whose name we humbly present them before the throne of Thy grace.—Amen.

"Protect us, O Lord, in all our doings, with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help; that in all our works, begun, continued,

and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

The Lord's Prayer. Benediction.

Soon after the devotional part of the ceremony was concluded, three cheers were given for "Lady Barrow."

Sir George Barrow in acknowledging the compliment, said—On behalf of Lady Barrow I thank you most sincerely. I am sure this day can never be forgotten by either of us. I trust the work may go on and prosper.

Three cheers were then given for "Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty," which compliment he duly acknowledged; after which cheers were given for "Major Davis," now Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 52nd Light Infantry.

Colonel Davis in responding, said,—"I thank you for the reception which you have given me. The late Sir John Barrow was an able valuable public servant, and highly respected. He, (Sir John Barrow,) rose from the position of a poor man, by his own integrity and perseverance, to the high position which he held in the country. Colonel Davis then briefly alluded to the travels of Sir John Barrow, and the many works which he had published, and urged

upon all present to follow his example. He also alluded to the many important Voyages of Discovery which had been sent forth from time to time, at his instigation, into the Arctic Seas : to the anxiety now felt in regard to Sir John Franklin's expedition, and to the great efforts which were being made to succour that expedition, and stated that his second son, Mr. Barrow of the Admiralty, had taken a most prominent part, and had been most indefatigable in his exertions in furthering that humane object.

Sir George Barrow next called for three cheers for the Rev. R. Gwillym, which he acknowledged in a very appropriate address.

Colonel Davis proposed three cheers for the Clergy ; which were given in a most admirable manner.

Four verses of the 112th Psalm, were then sung to the music of the 50th, by the children.

The ceremony concluded by the regimental band of the 52nd Light Infantry playing the national anthem. This band, twenty-four in number, sent forth the most enchanting martial strains, and was certainly one of the great attractions of the day.

Never has the hoary hill that stands on the confines of our little town, witnessed an exhibition so imposing. The congregated thousands who had gathered from all quarters to witness the ceremony ;

the troops of bright-eyed children, belonging to the various Day and Sunday schools in the town; the members of the different Friendly Societies, each bearing their appropriate badges; the banners of the various orders flaunting proudly in the sunshine; the burst of martial music, that at intervals startled the echoes that slumbered in the surrounding valleys, and rural dells, all conspired to bring back tales of half-forgotten times, suggesting broken fragments, and affording sunny glimpses of the past, loosely connected together by an imaginary link of coincidences, till the whole produced a medley series of reminiscences, in which distant times and places seemed strangely intermingled with one another, and with the present. The music and the banners, served to suggest the age of chivalry, when martial knights were ready to peril life and limb, for the light of "Ladye's eye;" while the singing of the children in honour of the departed, transported us to those times when the Minnesingers, and the Meistersingers of Germany, and the light-hearted Troubadors of Provence, improvised for the "pleasaunce" of their lordly patrons.

The scene itself was singularly in harmony with the reminiscences which the proceedings on the hill were calculated to awaken. To the north, the large

form of Coniston Old Man appeared, lifting his pointed peak into the sky; while around him on either hand, but at a greater distance, the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland—a banded brotherhood—stretched their vast proportions over many miles of the distant landscape. Nearer at hand were hills of inferior altitude, between which, like opening vistas into fairy land, the eye ran up long defiles, catching in its course the smile of many white-washed cottages, standing in the midst of pleasant meadows, and verdant valleys. To the east, appeared the waters of the Bay of Morecambe, confined between the shores at Greenodd on the one hand, and the Cartmel chain of hills on the other, the opposite shore fringed with trees—a glorious mirror with a foliated frame; while on the south, the waters of the same bay gleamed over an ampler area, between indented shores, and bordered by luxuriant meadows, like the queen of beauty with a zone of emeralds, its shining surface reflecting a lustre as unspotted and untarnished, as the silver shield of Oberon.

Amidst this lavish magnificence of nature, it is only left for us to express a hope that the name of him, whose virtues this day's proceedings were intended to commemorate, may be as firmly estab-

lished amidst the shifting sands of time, as are the rocky foundations of the mountain, whose summit is destined to be crested with the memorial to his honour.

The procession having re-formed, returned by the western side of the hill, on the serpentine paths recently made, egressing by the gate of Oubas Hill; thence by the Canal-head, Sunderland Terrace, Fountain-street, King-street, to the Market-place, where it took position, and dispersed with regularity and order.

The Friendly Societies were afterwards treated to dinner at their several Lodges, viz:—The Union Friendly, at Mr. Neale's, Hope and Anchor Inn, Duke-street; the Morecambe Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, at Mrs. Worthington's, Queen's Arms Inn; and its Branch Society, the Lightburn Lodge, at Mr. Gelderd's, the Victoria Inn; the Furness Star Lodge at the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, at Mr. Barnett's, the King's Arms Inn; and its Branch Society, the Friendship, Love, and Truth Lodge, at Mr. Postlethwaite's, the Commercial Inn. The children of the Infant School were regaled by their patron, the Rev. R. Gwillym, at his residence, at Stockbridge; and all the other scholars (with the exception of those of

the Workhouse) at the National School, in the Ellers; the Workhouse children at the expense of B. Gilpin, Esq., partook of dinner at the Braddyll's Arms Inn, previous to setting out of the procession, and at its conclusion, after partaking of refreshments at the Workhouse, in the evening, were regaled by the same gentleman, at Dragley Beck, and encouraged in a succession of sports in the grounds and meadows there, which were kept up by the party with happy glee till the waning day compelled them to desist.

The company assembled on the Hill of Hoad at the above ceremony, were computed by the military gentlemen present at about 8,000.

In returning from the ceremony, the procession, as it wound round the head of the Hoad, formed one of the grandest and most imposing spectacles it has ever been our lot to witness. No description of ours would enable the reader to form a faithful conception it presented, as the serpentine walks became gradually filled, until from the top to the bottom, an apparently endless chain of living links of human machinery appeared to have been set in motion. The effect was heightened by the display of numerous gay coloured flags, which imparted to the whole, the character of a grand romance rather than a scene of reality.

Thus terminated the out-door proceedings of this day of rejoicing; one that had never been witnessed in Ulverston, and which was followed by "the gay and festive scene, in halle of dazzling light," until a late hour.—*Ulverstone Advertiser.*

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From 8 a.m. until sunset, viz :—

15th May, { Anniversary of the day upon which the Foundation Stone of the Tower was laid.

24th May,—The Queen's Birth-day,
(or day appointed.)

18th June, { The Battle of Waterloo, which secured peace to Europe.

19th June, { The day on which Sir John Barrow was born, at Dragleybeck A.D. 1764.

20th June,—The Accession.

28th June,—The Coronation.

26th Aug.,—Prince Albert's Birth-day.

21st Oct.,—The Battle of Trafalgar.

22nd Oct.,—Birth-day of Sir George Barrow, Bart.

9th Nov.,—Birth-day of the Prince of Wales.

21st Nov.,—Birth-day of the Princess Royal.

23rd Nov., { (Half-mast high.) The day upon which Sir John Barrow departed this life.

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